THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 60, Vol. 4. NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. Price 6d. or 12 cts.

THIS JOURNAL is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and despatched by Mail and Express to all parts of these Colonies, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, the Eastern Provinces and Great Britain.
The utmost care is taken to procure authentic information from all the mining districts of British Columbia, and every exertion made to obtain reliable statistics respecting the country generally.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, SEP. 10, 1864.

CONVICT LABOR.

Now that our chain-gang is, from its increased numbers, becoming more important, it may be well to consider in what way its labors can be turned to the best accounts. We may premise that it is obviously the true policy to centralize this feature of our judicial economy, by having all criminals sentenced to penal servitude, for a term exceeding one year at least, sent here. This principle we would advocate upon the grounds of economy and security. It needs no argument whatever to show that the expense attendant upon keeping up a convict establishment in the interior must be greater than here; and the further inland the greater the disparity. This difference is not confined to the personal requirements of the convicts themselves, but extends to the erection and maintenance of buildings, as well as to the hire of overseers, turnkeys, &c. Of course the chances of escape would be very much greater in the interior than here, where everything is in a state of efficient and thorough organization. It is, therefore, obvious that, under the present state of the Colony, to maintain one efficient convict establishment, and to have that located here, will conduce to economy as well as to security.

As to the best mode of turning the labor of the convicts to account, we are convinced that to have it applied to public works in the city, under the direction of the Municipal Council, would tend very materially to utilization. As the matter now stands some very useful work has undoubtedly been done, but, considering the strength of the force and the time they have been employed there is really very little to point to of tangible good. Were the labor of the chain-gang applied under the direction of the City Council we feel confident there would be more to show for it at the end of the year. There is another point connected with this subject to which we have more than once alluded, and to which we would revert now. In the Australian convict settlements the daily hours of labor are from 7 till 12 and from 1 till 6 o'clock, making the regular laborer's day of 10 hours. In Canada the hours for labor in the Penitentiary are from 8 till 12 and from 1 till 6 o'clock, making nine working hours a day. We believe we are correct in stating that in the United States of America, generally, convict labor extends over nine hours a day. But, strange to say, in this Colony, where the price of labor is so high as to make time a far more important consideration than in any of the countries to which we have alluded, convicts have only been required to work about *four hours a day!* Now, we are at a loss to understand this strange anomaly. If a man has been guilty of an offence deserving so severe a punishment, why turn it into a mere farce by marching him out to work at 10, back at 12, out again at 2 and back at 4 o'clock? In several instances which have come under our observation, where the work lay some distance from the place of confinement, it might almost be said to be all marching and no work. This is no penal servitude. It is no heavier a punishment than simple imprisonment. Nay, it is a far lighter punishment, inasmuch as the convicts do not get any more outside exercise than what they would take as a matter of choice. Indeed we have been assured that some of them have even expressed a desire for more. Both as a matter of justice and utility we hold that those criminals who are sentenced to undergo a term of penal servitude should be made to work in right down earnest—should be required to give a good faithful day's work, provided always, of course, that they are in a state of health to admit of it. Why should big, lazy rascals, who have, peradventure, barely escaped the gallows to undergo a term of penal servitude, be it long or short, why, we ask, should they be permitted to trifle away their time, and be maintained in semi-idleness at the expense of the honest and industrious when unskilled labor commands from two to three dollars a day? Such a state of things is neither conducive to the ends of justice nor to the physical or mental weal of the convict. The honest laborer must work out his ten hours a day before he can hope to get his day's pay. Why should the criminal who is maintained by the state, and doomed to labor as a punishment for his crime, why should he fare better in this respect than the honest man? There might be instances calculated to evoke popular sympathy. The sentence might be harsh or unjust, or the criminal might be reformed. But to slacken the system indiscriminately to all is not the way to meet exceptional cases of hardship. Let the prerogative of the Crown come to the rescue of all such. Nor do we conceive that we are advocating a heartless, cruel system. It would be more conducive to the well-being of the unfortunate convicts themselves, both as respects their physical condition and moral improvement, while it would certainly be the means of contributing towards their maintenance, which, in a country like British Columbia is no unimportant consideration.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on at Anderson Lake, B. C., under the company name of CHAPMAN & CO., will cease from this date, Mr. James Chapman withdrawing from the business in favor of Franklyn Roberts, and will be continued hereafter under the name of ROBERTS & CO.

JAMES CHAPMAN.
FRANKLYN ROBERTS.

Anderson Lake, August 1, 1864. au10 1m

TAKE NOTICE

THAT on and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by either of my partners on account of GOULDING & Co., without my consent.

JAMES CHAPMAN.

Tenass Lake, B. C., Aug. 24, 1864. au27tc

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the Brick Building on Lytton Square, New Westminster, in the possession of Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, of Victoria, will, from and after this date, no longer be used as a Bonded Warehouse.

Custom House, July 29th, 1864.

THE ABOVE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE WILL be open for General Storage after this date.

PIONEER WHARF, HARRIS & CO.
New Westminster, August 5, 1864. au6tc

TO RENT.

A COTTAGE, with ¾ of an acre of Ground well adapted for gardening purposes, and within five minutes walk of the Liverpool Wharf.

Apply to WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Land & General Agent.
New Westminster, July 18, 1864. jy20tc

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,

☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

W. WOODMAN
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy12-1m

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Administrators in the estate of WILLIAM WALLACE CUNNINGHAM, deceased, give notice that all claims against said estate must be presented at the store of G. B. WRIGHT & CO., Camerontown, Williams Creek, on or before the 1st day of September next. Any persons indebted to the estate will please make payments to either of the undersigned; and all parties holding in their possession any property belonging to the estate will please to notify us.

G. B. WRIGHT,
JOHN PERRIN.
Administrators of Estate of W. W. Cunningham.
Camerontown, July 24, 1864. jy30 2m

PICHT & HOYT,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases;
RUM—Jamaica and other brands;
WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases;
GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;
OLD TOM—Different brands;
WINES—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;
CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;
SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;
HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.,

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock;

DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO,—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent. ap2tc

New Advertisements.

EXPRESS.

DIETZ & NELSON'S

British Columbia & Victoria Express,

CONNECTING AT VICTORIA WITH

Wells Fargo & Co.,

FOR

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE;

AND AT YALE AND LILLOOET WITH

BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS,

FOR

Cariboo and the Northern Mines,

CONVEYING Treasure, Valuables, Letters, Packages and Parcels;
PURCHASING of Drafts and Bills of Exchange from Wells Fargo & Co., and other Banking Houses;
COLLECTING Drafts, Notes of Hand, Debts, &c.
EXECUTING Commissions, Orders, Enquiries;
FORWARDING of Merchandise, Packages, Parcels, &c;
ATTENDING to the Registration of Mortgages, Deeds, and other Documents, the Assaying of Gold Dust, Silver and other Ores;
PARTICULAR attention given to the purchasing of Goods at New Westminster, B. C., and Victoria, V. I., on the most favorable terms, and shipping to destination;
LANDING WARRANTS Prepared and Goods passed through the Custom House without delay.

New Westminster, March 13th, 1863. ma14 tc

THE

LARGEST, FINEST

—AND—

CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT

—OF—

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—AND—

SILVER-WARE,

—AT—

JUNGERMAN'S,

mh23 YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I. 6m

LOCHLOMOND HOUSE!

AT THE

Seventy-four-mile Post

ON THE

Lillooet-Alexander Road.

THE PROPRIETOR calls the attention of travellers to Cariboo to this House, which is just opened for the travelling public, where GOOD MEALS can be had at all hours, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE BAR

will contain CIVILITY, and the best

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

This is the first house within 15 miles where good water can be obtained, and, being 27 miles above the Junction, affords a comfortable and convenient stopping place.

Packers, Stagers and Teamsters are informed that they will find good stabling and the best of provender, as well as an excellent run for cattle on the grounds.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize the Lochlomond House.

JOHN McMURPHY.
Lochlomond, British Columbia, March, 1863. tc.

THE ORIGINAL

PIONEER

GOVERNMENT BAKERY

Lytton Square, New Westminster.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken over the above business from Mr. P. Hick, hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

W. HARVEY.
New Westminster, Dec. 4, 1863. de5-tc

New Advertisements.

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

—oooo—

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

—ooo—

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS,
ALES, PORTER,
BRANDIES, RUM,
CIDER, SYRUPS,
CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

Havanna, Manilla and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jy19

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice

—OF—

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the Court, acting in the prosecution of a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 1st day of April, 1864, against JACOB ROSE and N. T. PETERSEN of Lillooet, in the Colony of British Columbia, Dealers and Chapmen, did, on the 9th day of July, inst., allow the said Jacob Rose a certificate of the second class, and that such certificate will be delivered to the said Bankrupt on the 1st day of September next, at Richfield, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

Richfield, 13th July, 1864. jy23w1m

CITY BAKERY

—AND—

COFFEE SALOON.

—ooo—

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,

where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes,

supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

☞ Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SOREL.
New Westminster, March 3, 1863. ma4

THE

COLONIAL HOTEL

—AND—

RESTAURANT.

FRONT STREET,

FORT YALE, B. C.

—ooo—

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, having been newly fitted up at a great expense, is ready for the reception of the public.

The BAR will contain the choicest Liquors, while the TABLE will be constantly supplied with the substantials as well as the delicacies of the season.

N. B.—Good, clean Sleeping Apartments connected with the Hotel.

L. DAVISON,
Manager.
Fort Yale, B.C., March 27th, 1863. ma28-tc

JOHN MURRAY

BEGS LEAVE to call the attention of his friends and the public to the

CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

FAMILY GROCERIES

which he ha just opened, and which he is prepared to to sell at the

Lowest Possible Prices,

FOR CASH.

JOHN MURRAY,
oc17-tc Columbia Street, New Westminster.

Victoria Advertisements.

THE

Royal Insurance Company.

—FOR—

Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL - - - - - Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,
Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.
MANAGER AND ACTUARY,
PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED the UNDERsigned their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO.,
Wharf Street.
Victoria, 20th January, 1863. ja24

BALMORAL SEED STORE

—AND—

Nursery Depot,

FORT STREET.

MY STOCK OF SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, &c., being now very complete, Farmers and Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. Country and British Columbia Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed Agent for some of the Largest Importers and Best Manufacturers of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES in San Francisco, is prepared to supply all sorts of Agricultural Implements and Machines at a small advance on San Francisco prices. Parties wanting Patent Hay Presses, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Scythes or any other Implement or Machine will do well to send their orders. Parties ordering will require to remit with the order about one-fifth of the value of the machine to pay Freight.

J. BEGG,
ap18 tc *Balmoral Nursery Depot, Fort St., Victoria.*

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CLASSWARE, AND

Oilman's Stores,

Would call the particular attention of Up-river Merchants, Steamboat Owners and others to his Stock, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elswhere.

N. B.—**Fresh Garden Seeds** Just received and for sale.

W. J. ARMSTRONG.
New Westminster, March 27th, 1863. ma28-tc

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

—ooo—

HENRY HOLBROOK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIVERPOOL WHARF,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BONDED AND FREE STORAGE for 600 tons Goods Every accommodation given to Goods landed on the Liverpool Wharf, for shipment up river.

A large assortment of Goods for sale at Victoria prices, with the duty added

ANDERSON & Co.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK and will keep continuously Byass Porter and Ale, Martell and other Brandies, Scotch Whiskey, Rum, &c.

oc31 WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. ARE not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin.

URIAH NELSON & CO.
Port Douglas, May 2, 1864. my4-tc

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d., or 12½ cents. Terms per quarter, 10s.; or $2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or $4.50, and yearly £1 10s., or $7.50. Subscriptions must be paid in advannce.

☞ Copies of this paper can be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., Columbia-street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, $2 first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, $1 per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers.

Advertisements in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.

All Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.

All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Valuable Property For Sale.
Fruit Trees—James Kennedy.
Columbia Hotel.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, SEP. 10, 1864.

THE INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH.

From a notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of Saturday, and which will be found elsewhere, it would seem John Bull is shaking off his wonted lethargy respecting the great enterprise which forms our caption. Wonder if Uncle Sam's little telegraph scheme has proved the stimulating agent in bringing about this change? We are inclined to think so; and that this helps to explain the queer logic of Mr. Cardwell's despatch, and the manifest disposition of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of course, acting under the influence of that mammoth monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company, to shut this Colony against all enterprise save that which is directed in London. Well, we may congratulate ourselves upon having two strings to our bow, a principle which is said to work well in love matters, and may not be altogether amiss in promoting magnetic intercourse with our Atlantic fellow colonists. But, in sober earnest, the scheme under consideration is one of the most vital importance to British Columbia, both in itself, as placing us in possession of the means of almost instant communication with all that part of the continent lying to the east of us as well as with Europe, and more especially as the sure forerunner of a railway uniting the two great oceans, and intersecting, opening up and cementing the entire of British North America. The boundless wealth of British Columbia, the more recent discoveries of gold on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, together with the fertile and boundless prairies of the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys have drawn the attention of the Imperial Government as well as the Canadian public to the desirability of an overland route through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. As such a railroad, whenever built, must pass through British Columbia, and terminate at New Westminster, this Colony is destined, at no distant day, to become the great highway for intercourse, traffic and, travel between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The telegraph scheme to which we have alluded, and which appears to have received a fresh impetus, is, therefore, pregnant of the most important events of our future destiny. In fact the importance of our position, in this connection, can be but faintly shadowed forth at the present time. With the rapidly opening trade of China and Japan waiting a nearer and speedier route, we shall constitute the connecting link between the eastern world and civilized Europe, and the prophetic vision of the Hon. M. Cameron, when he described, about two years ago, our noble harbor lined with ships from China and Japan, may not be so utopian, after all. But, notwithstanding all this, we do not concede to Mr. Cardwell the right to deprive us of telegraphic communication with our Yankee neighbors. Because we are to have a telegraph and a railway across the continent through British territory that is no reason at all why we should'nt have telegraphic connection with Oregon and California. Important as the former enterprise undoubtedly is, if we can only have it upon condition of a cessation of communication with our foreign neighbors—abnegation of our natural rights—we would unhesitatingly say, let us do without it.

New Advertisements.

Three Hundred Fruit Trees.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the good people of New Westminster and surrounding neighborhood that he wishes to dispose of a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, five (5) years old. They are in prime condition, as they have been taken great care of, and if transplanted within one month will bear fruit next year. Parties that want to have a bearing orchard without waiting four or five years had better apply at once and select their trees, so that they may be ready to remove them about the first week in October, which is the best time for trees of this age in this climate.

JAMES KENNEDY.
New Westminster, Sept. 7, 1864. se10tc

COLUMBIA HOTEL.

THIS LARGE HOUSE is advantageously situated for a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being only a short distance from the wharf on Lytton Square. It has just undergone a thorough renovation, and, if requisite, can be further improved and enlarged. This affords a good opportunity to any person who understands the business to make a small fortune, as the rent will be moderate. The Hotel contains ample furniture, which can be purchased upon the most favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises. se10tc

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

LOTS 17 and 18 adjoining Lots, in Block XIX. Lot 18 contains 20 large and choice Fruit Trees. These Lots have the advantage of a spring-well, from which excellent water can be obtained all the year round; and the soil is unequalled in the city. Price, $1,150. Information can be obtained at this office. se10tc

Grouse Creek Flume Co., Limited.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day, a fourth Call of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents was levied on the stock of the Company, payable forthwith to the Secretary.

J. P. CRANFORD, Secretary.
Victoria, V. I., September 1st, 1864. se7 1m

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE ABOVE

RESTAURANT

is now reopened by the undersigned, who have entirely refitted the House, and hope, by strict attention to business in securing comfort and accommodation to travellers and the public generally, to merit a share of their patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

BENNEY & ROBBOTTOM.
New Westminster, Sept. 2, 1864. se3tc

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

ARTHUR BULLOCK begs to inform the inhabitants of the capital of British Columbia and surrounding country that he intends commencing business in those premises opposite the Colonial Restaurant, New Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, when he will be prepared to offer a well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

which he has purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and will sell

AT OR UNDER VICTORIA PRICES.

As he proposes doing a CASH business, he will have but ONE PRICE, and that will be marked in plain figures. au31tc

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

HAS ON HAND OVER THIRTY VERY VALUABLE Town Lots. Any person wishing to purchase either improved or non-improved

CITY OR RURAL LANDS

will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. C. for full particulars of situation, prices, &c., &c., se3tc

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. M. Cohen, J. B. Chancellier and E. David has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by the late firm will be paid by J. B. Chancellier and E. David, at the Brewery, Barkerville, who shall also receive all debts due to the late firm.

H. M. COHEN.
J. B. CHANCELLIER.
EDWARD DAVID.

Richfield, July 1, 1864. au20 1m

FOR SALE!

THREE SUBURBAN LOTS, two of which adjoin the city, and comprise the entire frontage of the north-west side of St. Patrick's Square, affording a delightful southern aspect, and charmingly situated for a residence.

ALSO—A Lot in the original survey of the city. Terms most reasonable.

Apply to WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Land & General Agent.
New Westminster, July 19, 1864. jy20tc

FRENCH'S FISH MARKET,

FRONT STREET,

New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found, in season,

FISH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

Shipping Orders Promptly attended to.

FREDERICK KAYE & CO.
New Westminster, July 5, 1864. jy6 tc

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against buying or in any other way negotiating for the property of GOULDING & CO., Lillooet Lake, B. C., consisting of the steamers *Prince of Wales*, *Marzelle*, sailing boats and all property belonging to the firm, as I, the undersigned, hold a duly registered Mortgage on the whole property.

FRANKLIN ROBERTS.
Anderson Lake, B. C., August, 1864. au27 1w

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.
J. A. R. HOMER

"AROUSE YE THEN, MY MERRY MERRY MEN,

—FOR—

IT IS OUR OPENING DAY."

ARTHUR BULLOCK

Solicits the patronage of the Public for his New Store. His Stock will consist of

Ladies' Dresses,	Flannels,	Children's Boots,
Balmoral Skirts,	Calicoes,	French Kid Gloves (75c.),
Table Linen,	Ribbons,	Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' Underclothing,	Hats,	Men's Hats,
Infants' do	Ladies' Boots,	Etc., Etc., Etc.,

MEN'S CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

New Westminster, September 7, 1864. se7 tc

NEW HAIR DRESSING & SHAVING SALOON.

LYTTON SQUARE,
ADJOINING HARRIS & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

BATHS AT ALL HOURS.

OTTO CONRAD.
New Westminster, August 30, 1864. au31 1m*

LONDON HOUSE,

JULY 21, 1864.

We have now ready our Large Stock of DRAPERY GOODS received by the "Royal Charlie;" they are all in perfect order, and in consequence of their late arrival will be Sold at very Low Prices for Cash.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

J. H. TURNER & Co.,
au17 **6, FORT STREET.**

PROCLAMATION.

BUTE INLET MASSACRE!

A REWARD OF $250

WILL BE PAID BY GOVERNMENT, UPON AND for the apprehension and conviction of every Indian or other person concerned as principal or accessory before the fact, to the murder of any of the fourteen Europeans, who were cut off by Indians, on or about the twenty-ninth and thirtieth days of April, now last past, in the Valley of the Homathco River, at Bute Inlet.

Dated Government House, New Westminster, 17th May, 1864.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR N. BIRCH,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! m21

Just Received and For Sale.

5000 lbs. CHOICE CALIFORNIA BACON.
20 Cases JEWELL & HARRISON'S LARD.
500 lbs. ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

je22tc By PICHT & HOYT.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY WARN all persons against purchasing the Steamer "HOPE" either at Sheriff's sale or otherwise, as the ownership of the same is absolutely vested in the Mortgagees, Guy Huston, Peter McQuade & Co., and John A. Mara.

M. W. T. DRAKE,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.
New Westminster, June 1, 1864. je4

THE BANK —OF— BRITISH COLUMBIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,250,000,

IN 12,500 SHARES OF $100 EACH,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia.
QUESNELLE MOUTH—Ditto.
CAMERONTON, CARIBOO—Ditto.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VICTORIA—Bank of British Columbia.
NANAIMO—Ditto.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia.
PORTLAND (Oregon)—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

IN CANADA.

MONTREAL—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IN ENGLAND.

National Provincial Bank of England.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

IN IRELAND.

Union Bank of Ireland.

LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, bearing interest, issued for money lodged for fixed periods.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and COLLECTED; and BILLS of EXCHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.

DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York, authorizing payment for goods shipped to the Colonies.

GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES received for safe custody; Interest and Dividends Collected; Duties paid on goods in bond.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED,

Received on Deposit, or advances made upon them.

D. M. LANG, Acting Manager.
New Westminster, August, 1864. au20tc

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
New Westminster, June 2nd, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS OF the Legislative Council, passed during the late session, the Governor has authorized the following Premiums to be offered with the view of developing the resources of, and stimulating industry throughout, the Colony:—

1. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to be paid to any person or persons who shall be the first to show to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have successfully worked by machinery a VEIN OF QUARTZ producing either Gold or Silver, within the Colony of British Columbia.

2. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to be paid to any person or persons who shall be the first to show to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have successfully worked any COAL MINE within the Colony of British Columbia, and have *bona fide* produced from such mine Two Hundred (200) tons of good Coal, and have shipped the same to any Port beyond the limits of the Colony.

3. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to be paid to any person or persons who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have been the first to complete in a *bona fide* manner the building of a VESSEL, within the Colony of British Columbia, of not less than Five Hundred (500) tons burthen.

4. A Premium of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS (£500) to any person or persons who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government that he or they have been the first to find any new ALLUVIAL MINING DISTRICT sufficiently extensive to give remunerative labor to Five Hundred (500) men for a period of not less than Six (6) months.

The Governor in Council to be the sole judge as to whether any of the above Premiums are to be awarded.

By His Excellency's command,
je4 ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

New Advertisements.

EXPRESS, FREIGHT —AND— PASSENGER LINE STAGES.

AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1864, THE Coaches of this Line will run as follows:

UP TRIP:

Leave Yale on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 a.m. Passing over the SUSPENSION BRIDGE and through the CANONS by daylight, and reaching SODA CREEK in time to connect with the stern-wheel steamer "ENTERPRISE," on THURSDAYS and MONDAYS at daylight, reaching Quesnelle City the same day.

DOWN TRIP:

Leaves SODA CREEK on the arrival of the "ENTERPRISE," on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, reaching YALE on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS in time to connect with the steamers for NEW WESTMINSTER.

Passengers going *via* DOUGLAS and LILLOOET can take DIETZ & NELSON'S Express Wagons over the Portages, and connect with BARNARD'S Express Wagon at LILLOOET, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, noon, for CLINTON, where seats are reserved for THROUGH passages on the Stages for SODA CREEK.

Passengers from above can obtain Through tickets at Soda Creek for Lillooet and Douglas.

F. J. BARNARD.
Yale, April 30, 1864. my28 tc

Bank of British North America.

ASSAY OFFICE, VICTORIA.

GOLD DUST MELTED & ASSAYED.

CHARGES:

For all deposits under 50 ounces $1
For all " above 50 " One quarter of one per cent.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed.

CHARGES:

For each Mineral Assay $10

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED at the current rates.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, May 7, 1864. my18tc

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILL COMPANY, [LIMITED.]

New Westminster,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are now prepared to furnish all descriptions of

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE LUMBER,

BOTH ROUGH & DRESSED.

ALSO,

Tongued and Grooved Flooring,

IN ANY QUANTITIES.

From the superior character of the Mill just now completed, and from the facilities which they possess for shipping Lumber—there being sufficient depth of water at the Mill to float vessels of the largest size—they flatter themselves that they will be able to afford as great inducements to Lumber Dealers, and others, as any Mill on the Pacific Coast.

Bills of Lumber, of any dimensions, cut on the shortest notice.

Orders from Shippers or from the Interior are solicited, and will receive prompt and careful attention.

OFFICE—At J. A. Webster's Store, Columbia St.

J. A. WEBSTER & CO.
New Westminster, October 27, 1863. oc28-tc

BROKENBROW & EVANS,

BUTCHERS,

NEW WESTMINSTER MARKET,

COLUMBIA STREET,

CELEBRATED SAUSAGE MAKERS,

Dealers in all kinds of Salt Meats,

GENUINE YORKSHIRE HAMS, CELEBRATED WESTPHALIA HAMS, ST. CLARE'S BELFAST HAMS, VICTORIA (V. I.) SUGAR CURED HAMS, PUGET SOUND HAMS, OREGON HAMS, CALIFORNIA HAMS, HEYWOOD'S SUGAR CURED BREAKFAST BACON, SMOKED AND PICKLED TONGUES, PURE LEAF LARD, ETC., CUMBERLAND HAMS AND BACON. ap23 tc

New Music.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

SHEET MUSIC

Received by the last Steamer,

ap27tc at CLARKSON & CO.'S.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having any claim on the estate of WILLIAM GILLETT are requested to send in their accounts to Mr. Geo. Hooper, whose receipt will be valid for all debts due to the same.

R. HARVEY, } Attorneys for
T. WILSON, } the Creditors.
New Westminster, March 1, 1864. mh2-tc

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

THE JOURNAL is the only newspaper published in British Columbia; is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is unrivalled as an advertising medium for this Colony. J. DORAN, in Victoria, and THOS. BOYCE, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, SEP. 10, 1864.

The Metlakahtla Outrage.

In another column will be found an account of a gross outrage committed upon certain native constables by a notorious Victoria smuggler named Jackson—the same who in 1862 was taken by H. M. S. *Devastation*, and fined before the Police Magistrate here for smuggling and selling liquor to the Indians. The affair is a serious one, and calls for prompt and decided action on the part of the Executive. If the strong arm of the law does not now step in and give the coast Indians a tangible illustration of the supremacy, as well as impartiality, of British law, all our influence over the mind of the coast Indians will be lost, and we may expect to see them resort to their own *lex talionis*, when the life of no white man will be safe. Native constables, regularly armed with a magistrate's warrant, have not only been interrupted in the discharge of a legitimate duty, but they have been shot down like dogs! We observe in one Victoria paper—the *Chronicle*—a disposition to extenuate the brutal conduct of Jackson by intimating that the constables were greatly to blame, inasmuch as they "acted in an officious and unjustifiable manner," and adds: "Mr. Geo. Nickols, trader on the *Union*, was fined $25 by Mr. Duncan for striking *at* an Indian, while the vessel was lying at Metlakahtla about two months ago." Now, if the *Chronicle* had kept back the last piece of information the charge against the native constables might have carried some little weight with it; but, when that accusation is made by a man so palpably prejudiced against Mr. Duncan, if not against his entire mission work, it becomes utterly unworthy of consideration. So far from the fine having been imposed upon Nickol for striking "*at*" an Indian, the facts were substantially these: An unoffending Metlakahtla Indian was brutally assaulted by the man Nickols, who struck him several blows with a gun, and so severely injured him that he was ill for some time. Mr. Coffin, captain of the *Union*, tells the *Colonist* that "trading vessels have more trouble with the Metlakahtla Indians than any others on the coast." In saying this, Capt. Coffin has, unwittingly, paid Mr. Duncan and the Indians under his influence the highest possible compliment, and we respectfully ask His Excellency the Governor to make a note of it. We trust the Governor will see his way clear to send one or more gunboats in search of the culprit and his associates with all possible dispatch, and that every reasonable effort will be put forth to make quick and thorough work of it. The eyes of the entire native population along our seaboard will be directed to this incident, and now is the most auspicious opportunity that can ever offer to make a favorable impression. Indeed, we look upon this affair as being quite equal in importance to the Bute massacre, so far as favorably impressing the Indian mind is concerned—with this important recommendation, that a salutary lesson can be administrated at a much less expense in this instance. Mr. Duncan is now in our city, and had an interview with His Excellency Governor Seymour yesterday, and we have no doubt the result will be action equally prompt with that taken in the Bute affair.

VICTORIA ITEMS.—We gather the following from Victoria papers brought up by the str. *Enterprise* last night:—Another nugget, worth about $50, has been found on Leech River.—The several Insurance companies represented in Victoria have each decided to give the Fire Department $1000, respectively.—The children of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath-school were entertained in Pandora street Church at a social tea-party on Thursday evening.—The str. "Hope" was knocked down to Mr. P. McQuade on Thursday, for the excessively low price of $1700.—The Bank of British Columbia will open a branch at Yale, B. C., in the beginning of next month.—British bottoms will no longer be permitted to trade into American territory on the Sound.—Mr. S. L. Kelly, of the Victoria "Tigers," had a gold-headed cane presented to him by the men of his company.—The str. *Lillooet* was seized at the instance of her Engineer on Thursday, but was allowed to leave upon bonds being given.—His Excellency Governor Kennedy has consented to become Patron of the Vancouver Bible Society.

ARRIVAL OF A CARIBOO EXPRESS.—Dietz & Nelson received a Cariboo letter express by the *Reliance* yesterday, and a treasure express from Yale with $6,000. A Cariboo treasure express may be looked for by next steamer, being due at Yale to-morrow.

THE STR. "RELIANCE," Capt. Irving, came in from Yale yesterday. Barnard's Cariboo Express had arrived, bringing letters and a mail, but no treasure.

MR. ARTHUR BULLOCK, to whose advertisement we have great pleasure in directing attention, has opened out his establishment with an entirely new and really choice assortment of Dry Goods, both staple and fancy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—One of the last official acts of Sir James Douglas was to foist upon the various departments of this Colony some of the fag-ends of the "old Family Compact," upon the principle, I presume, which actuated the unjust steward, of whom we read in the Bible, when about to be turned out of office, in falsifying the accounts of his master. Thus I find, upon making inquiry, that in the Colonial Secretary's and Audit offices the same number of clerks are employed now that were required to do the business of these departments while they were at Victoria, doing the business of both Colonies, and when their absence from British Columbia must have greatly increased the amount of work, much of it consisting of correspondence arising out of that very absence. And not only have numbers been multiplied, but salaries have been increased, until now we have a swarm of Government employees, stumbling over each other and eating up the revenue to the tune of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in round figures! It will doubtless be said that we "outsiders" know nothing about such matters, and that any interference is impertinence. Well, it may be so; but, still, it appears to my simple and unofficial mind that as public officers are, after all, public servants, *paid by the people for doing their work*, "outsiders," as we are termed, *have* a right to see that suitable men, and only in necessary numbers, are put in office, and that they are properly, but not extravagantly, remunerated for the services required at their hands. As for the rate of salary I am not so well able to offer an opinion; but it appears to me somewhat unusual to provide clerks with free quarters, as appears to be done to a considerable extent at the Camp. But, as to the other point—that of numerical superfluity—it requires no official vision, no peculiar penetrative faculty, to enable any one to arrive at the decision that we are overstocked with Government Clerks. In proof of this I need only allude to one simple and notorious fact: The steamer *Enterprise* seldom makes a voyage between this Colony and the neighboring one without having one or more of our clerks on board; and I fancy I would not be wrong in asserting that during the last six months Victoria has never been without one of them. Now it appears to me, Mr. Editor, that much of the public money unnecessarily spent in this manner might be better employed in constructing needed roads, promoting explorations, or enabling the Government to dispense with some of our oppressive taxes. I did hope that one of our new Governor's first acts would have been to prune the official tree of all superfluous branches, thereby economising the sap, either to impart greater vigor to the trunk and fruit-bearing branches, or to be drawn off into other useful channels. If, however, His Excellency should not see it to be his duty to attend to this matter, surely the approaching meeting of Legislature will not be permitted to pass over without a rigid investigation into the whole subject; and allow me to add, in conclusion, that I trust you, Mr. Editor, will not have the fear of the clerks, though their name is legion, so much before your eyes as to shrink from duty in this direction.

ARGUS.

"THE VANCOUVER TIMES" is the name of a new evening paper started in Victoria, the first number of which was issued on Thursday, a copy of which we have before us. The sheet is a little smaller than the BRITISH COLUMBIAN, and presents a highly respectable appearance. Alexander D. Bell, Esq., late Editor of the *Chronicle*, is its Editor and proprietor. We like the tone of the prospectus, and heartily wish our evening contemporary success.

THE STR. "ALEXANDRA," Capt. Moore, arrived from Nanaimo on Thursday night with a general cargo of goods. She left for Victoria last evening.

THE STR. "LILLOOET," Capt. Fleming, arrived from Victoria yesterday with a general cargo, and will proceed to Douglas to-day.

THE INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH.—The following notice appeared in Saturday's *Gazette*. Has the Yankee telegraph scheme had the effect of stirring up John Bull in this matter?

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
1st Sept, 1864.

Dr. Rae being expected to arrive shortly in this Colony by way of the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of completing the Survey of the line of telegraph from the Red River to New Westminster, the Governor requests that all Magistrates, Constables, or other Public Officers will furnish him with such aid and assistance as he may require.

By Command.

CHARLES GOOD,
for the Colonial Secretary.

TRADE OF NANAIMO.—From returns published in Victoria papers it appears that during the month of August alone 23 vessels cleared carrying away 2,180 tons of coal.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864: Duties, £857 4 9; harbor dues, £19 0 5; headmoney, £11 8; tonnage dues, £59 13 6. Total, £947 6 8. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 57.

ENLARGED.—The Victoria *Evening Express* comes to us considerably enlarged.

VICTORIA NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE is really surprising, and speaks volumes for the superior intelligence of the community. A city with 4,000 inhabitants sustaining *four* respectable dailies is something wonderful.

A MISTAKE.—Persons from the country coming to deal at the London House, having been misled as to the proper address, Messrs. Turner and Co. request them particularly to notice that their place of business is at the "LONDON HOUSE," No. 6, Fort street, *next* door to Jay's nursery store, Victoria.

The Outrage off Metlakahtla.

We take the following from the *British Colonist*, which may be relied on as circumstantially correct, the particulars having been supplied by Mr. Duncan, the Missionary and resident Magistrate of the Indian settlement:—About the middle of last month, a sloop arrived at Fort Simpson with a large quantity of liquor on board, and commenced openly to dispose of it to the natives. Information having been sent to Mr. Duncan, Justice of the Peace at Metlakahtla, distant about 17 miles from the Fort, upon testimony considered credible, a warrant of arrest was at once made out to apprehend the master of the sloop. The constable, and a party of assistants including the man who lodged the information, reached the vessel before daybreak, on Thursday the 18th ultimo. Only one of three white men on board made his appearance, and requested the constable, Albert Hope, to wait till daylight before presenting the warrant. This was submitted to, and all remained quiet until the three men on board were up and dressed. An Indian servant belonging to the sloop, speaking the same language as the T'simpseans, told the constable that the white men had long been expecting to see the constables from Metlakahtla on board. On the master of the sloop seeing the warrant of arrest he expressed his willingness to proceed to Metlakahtla with the vessel so soon as he and his crew had breakfasted. Accordingly when breakfast was over the anchor was weighed and they proceeded towards Metlakahtla with the arresting party on board. All went well, and the Indians were civilly treated until 4 miles from Fort Simpson, the Captain began to evince signs of anger. The white men frequently partook of spirits and on one occasion tried to induce the Indians to drink which they absolutely declined. The vessel was now being steered a little out of her course and one of the constables pointed out the mistake. The master replied that he was standing out in order to get into a better position for making Mrtlakahtla. When about half way the master wrote a note which he requested Hope to take to Mr. Duncan. Hope refused. Two Indians however volunteered to take it rather than offend the master. The note reached Mr. Duncan by canoe about 3 p. m., and was found to be an impudent scrawl inviting Mr. Duncan on board.

About noon Mr Duncan, having heard nothing of the proceedings of the constables, but presuming from the time spent that something must have been done, sent some of the wives of the men on duty in a canoe, and on arriving alongside the vessel they were asked why Mr. Duncan had not come, and replied that the canoe with the note had not reached Mr. Duncan when they left. The conduct of the white men now took a change, and seating themselves down they helped themselves freely to spirits and talked in anger, which the Indians could not understand. The women became alarmed and cautioned the constables to be on their guard. The latter told the women to return and tell Mr. Duncan that they felt alarmed for their safety. In consequence of the women being fatigued two of the party took the constable's canoe and started off to procure further aid. After some little time the women also left, leaving five Indians on board. No sooner was the canoe out of sight than the master altered the sloop's course, declaring that he was going to Stekin, and would take the Indians there. The Indians remonstrated, but were only answered roughly. They requested to be put on shore, when the white men told them to take a small canoe belonging to the vessel, but the wind was blowing strong, and the Indians dare not attempt to leave in so small a craft. The captain refused to go nearer shore, and on one of the constables speaking more firmly than before, he seized his revolver and fired on one of the party. The Indian belonging to the ship pulled the captain's arm, and caused the ball to strike the deck. The captain again fired, and hit one of the Indians in the left arm, above the elbow, shattering the bone. The other two men also presented their revolvers, and the Indians had recourse to the few arms they possessed, when the firing became general. The white men succeeded in hiding themselves, and were not touched. The result of the *melee* was that three more of the Indians dropped. Two of them fell into the sea, and one of them was never seen again. The other undressed himself with the use of only one hand, and swam after the sloop. The other two wounded Indians escaped over the bow, and hung on to a rope. The man who was unhurt cut the halliards and the sail came down, which stopped the way of the vessel and enabled them to save the man in the water. He pleaded for mercy for himself and companions, and by means of the Indian servant they were all taken on board. The women, who, although they were out of sight, distinctly heard the firing, and suspecting the cause, became paralysed and remained motionless. Thus the sad intelligence did not reach Mr. Duncan till late in the evening. Fortunately, the two men who had taken the note ashore, and were returning with all the speed the rough sea would permit, met the women, and were thus warned of the danger before them. On getting near the sloop they hailed their companions, but, receiving no response, concluded they were all dead, and accordingly returned. In the meantime two other canoes went out in the dark in search of the sloop, but could not find her.

The four Indians on board the sloop were eventually landed on Dundas Island, remained there the whole night, and reached the mission next afternoon. The only man who was not hurt, paddled his three wounded companions in the small canoe belonging to the sloop. The vessel made her escape in a breeze, and has not been since seen.

Mr. Duncan has since found out that the name of the sloop is the Random, and the whiskey seller is named Jackson. Another man, he is told, is named John Love. The three wounded men were lying in a precarious state, when Mr. Duncan left. One of them had two bullet holes in his body.

The event has thrown the Indian tribes in the neighborhood into the most feverish state of excitement. The T'simpseans, Mr. Duncan says, under his influence, will abide by the law of the land, and expect to see justice done by the Colonial government, but it is otherwise with the Fort Simpson Indians, who are determined to be revenged on the crew of the vessel, and if they cannot catch them, they will kill the first white men who fall in their way.

The late Military Reverse in New Zealand.

The *New Zealand Herald* of May 2nd contains the following account of the serious repulse experienced by the British troops while attempting the capture of a Maori pah, at Orakon:—"General Cameron has made his first unsuccessful move. Of course, it does not follow that a General is at all to blame in such a case, and I do not think, from all I hear, that his part could have been better performed. The facts of the case are as follow:—The natives, in considerable strength, had reached Tauranga before the General went down, and they had erected a pah of some considerable strength on the neck of land which connects Te Papa (the place where our camp was situated) and the main land. The General made instant preparations to take this place. It was in a commanding, but by no mern an inaccessible, position; the slope up to it is gradual, and the country clear of timber and swamp for some distance round it. The place was named the 'Gate-pah' by the troops, owing to its being built just where the gate of the mission estate had stood. From the outside there was no great show of strength about it, but, as it proved, this was a deceptive appearance. On the 27th and 28th of April preparations were being silently and unostentatiously, but at the same time very carefully, made for an attack. Guns were got into position and troops thrown into positions commanding the approaches to the pah. On the night between the 28th and 29th the 68th Regiment were marched round, so as to reach the rear of the position, and succeeded in doing this perfectly unopposed. The women had been seen to leave the pah the day before, and it was held doubtful by many on the morning of Friday, the 29th, whether the natives had not evacuated the place bodily. All was still and lifeless as death when, at half-past seven the General gave the word to open the cannonade. The artillery force was larger than has ever been used in this part of the world before. The whole day, from half-past seven up to four o'clock in the afternoon the firing continued with terrific perseverance. The effect was very manifest in a large breach, which extended about twenty yards, rubbish of various kinds filling the trench nearly up to the level of the surrounding earth. At four o'clock the troops prepared for the assault, advanced towards the breach, the skirmishers pouring a searching fire into the place. The impression was that there could hardly be a living soul left in the place, which appeared to have been turned outside in by the explosion of the shells which had gone on all day. A well-directed but feeble fire from the flanking angles, which opened on the column as it advanced at double-quick time up the slope to the breach only served to modify the view very slightly. With a cheer the stormers crossed the ditch, scaled the bank, and plunged out of sight within the pan. To those outside but little more was visible, the dropping fire continued to be heard, responded to by our men's firing and by the shouts of the sailors, who formed part of the 'forlorn hope,' when suddenly volley after volley—quick, close, and evidently from a number of guns—were heard, and after a few minutes our men staggered back from the deadly breach. The supports, under Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. Esk, rushed forward and once more entered the place, but the firing seemed to grow hotter and at last they also fell back. From an officer engaged, however, I learn further the aspect of things as seen from the inside. When the 'forlorn hope,' under Commander Hay, of the Harrier, which was composed of the Naval Brigade and the 43rd Regiment, in equal numbers, dashed into the works they saw nothing of enemies. There were fragments of the palisading and kits of food lying about, also mats and other things; but not a living soul was visible. Beyond was visible a second palisade, also somewhat shattered and rent, over this the sailors at once swarmed into the second compartment. There were here no signs of life either. Two or three dead natives lay about and there was an unusual amount of plunder of various kinds in different parts of the opening. The usual love of loot which possesses every man-of-war's-man was too much for discipline or prudence. Seeing no enemy, they would not believe in one, and many threw down their guns to search for loot. They were soon joined by the 43rd men in some numbers, and, despite the exertions of their officers (they seem to have formed a very tumultuous band), crowded the inner division. Suddenly from every side, and even, as it seemed, from the ground at their feet, a terrific fire was poured upon them from hundreds of peices; and the awful war-howls of the natives rang on every side of them. The 43rd men were panicstruck, and fled at once. The sailors also fell back, and the place was all but evacuated, when Captain Hamilton, of the Esk, arrived with the supports and, waving his hand over his head, shouted to his men to follow him. As he leapt the pah a bullet pierced his brain, and he fell dead. His men rushed in, and a terrific fire was kept up for some time, until at last, all the officers, with scarcely an exception, being killed and wounded, they fell back in disorder. The 68th Regiment had tried to assault on the opposite side, according to orders, but it was found that the cross fire was so terrific as to render it death to attempt to storm. It is believed that little, if any, short of 800 men were in the pah, and they had lain concealed in casements cut out of the ground and covered with boughs and earth which in a great measure protected them from the shells. The General lost no time in moving up guns and skirmishers, and renewing the fire upon the place; but as it was now growing dark, nothing more could be done by way of assault. The yells of triumph from the pah were tremendous, and many were the challenges sent through the darkness to the soldiers to come on once more. This was bravado, however, as they knew very well that the assault would be renewed next morning, and did not mean to await its coming. About ten o'clock they seem to have crept out of the pah, and tried to escape unperceived in the darkness. They were, however, intercepted at a crossing-place of the river by a guard of the 68th and Naval Brigade, and broke, and took to the swamp. Our troops entered the pah at midnight, and found that the killed and wounded had not been touched by the natives. Our loss has been terrible, particularly in officers. On Saturday morning forty-three Maori bodies had been found around the works, and it is probable that more will be found when there has been a search made into the state of the casemates. We only as yet know of about sixty-five natives killed; probably, in all, the number will mount up to 100 when search is fairly made."

BIRTHS

In this city, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. Philip Sullivan of a son.

In Victoria, V. I., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. John Doran of a son.

New Advertisements.

DOUGLAS-LILLOOET ROUTE.

PEMBERTON HOUSE, FORT PEMBERTON!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE is now kept by the undersigned, who guarantees that its past reputation as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL shall be well maintained by him; and he is desirous of securing to the public that amount of comfort and accommodation for both ladies and gentlemen that the traveller both desires and expects. He will further guarantee that no one shall leave his house without getting "value received" for his money, and that in the shape of a good meal, good lodging, and attention to his wants at a fair remuneration.

There are also private rooms for families, and for those who desire them. There is a Bar attached to the House, with good Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc., and a Bagatelle table for their use and diversion.

The undersigned hopes for a fair share of patronage, and that the merits of this route, in the accommodation, ease and quickness of travel which it affords, will be appreciated by the travelling public.

au13tc WILLIAM SMITH.

BONSON & RICHARDS,

CARPENTERS, JOINERS
—AND—
CABINET MAKERS

HAMLY STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
New Westminster.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully beg to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in any branch of the above trades, on the most reasonable terms.

ESTIMATES, PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS made for every description of buildings.

☞ Orders left at the Workshop will receive prompt attention.

de19-1m BONSON & RICHARDS.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

THE COLONIAL BOOK-STORE,

Columbia Street, New Westminster.

500 VOLUMES OF BOOKS treating of Law, Medicine, Religion, Agriculture, Masonry, Phonography, Travels, &c., among which are—Rouce's Conveyancer,
Joint Stock Co.'s
Act, Laws of Bankruptcy, Magisterial Formulist,
Addison on Contracts Buchan's
Medicine, Episcopal and Catholic
Prayer Books, and Presbyterian Psalmns,
Alcock's Japan, Masonic Text-Book, Masonic
Manual, Masonic Mystic Circle, Mottey's Dutch
Republic, Bancroft's History of the United States, Prescott's Histories, Speke's Africa, School Books, Cook
Books, Designs for Architects and Builders,
Weale's Series, Chambers' Book of
Days, Chambers' Encyclopedia, Chambers'
Miscellany,
Chambers' Traditions of
Edinburgh, Chambers' Popular
Rhymes, Chambers' History of Rebellion.

Also a number of Beautifully Illustrated Poetical Works suitable for presents.

ALSO,

Large Additions!

TO THE

STOCK OF STATIONERY.

jy27tc CLARKSON & CO.

Artesian Gold Mining Co., Limited.

NOTICE OF CALL.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day, another call of One Dollar per Share was levied upon the Company, payable forthwith to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in Fort street, near Broad.

J. P. CRANFORD, Secretary.

Victoria, August 15, 1864. au31 1m

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!

JUST RECEIVED, from San Francisco direct, 500 gals. No. 1 Chicopee Coal Oil, in first rate order, which we will sell to traders at lower prices than it can be laid down here from Victoria.

PICHT & HOYT.

N. B.—We shall always have a stock of the same on hand.

New Westminster, April 1, 1864. ap2tc

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the public, that he is always ready to atten l any orders for MASONRY WORK, in Brick, Stone or Plastering. Furnaces, Ovens and Kilns particularly attended to. Any person requiring work in the above line will please leave their orders at the office of Geo. Hooper, Auctioneer.

je29 tc JONATHAN MOREY.

TO RENT.

A COTTAGE, with ¾ of an acre of Ground well adapted for gardening purposes, and within five minutes walk of the Liverpool Wharf.

Apply to WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Land & General Agent.

New Westminster, July 18, 1864. jy20tc

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by **Express**
To Every part of the Colony,
as well as to
Victoria, Washington Territory, Oregon and California.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
of every description executed in a PROMPT and WORKMAN-LIKE manner.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, SEP. 10, 1864.

Miscellaneous Selections.

FATAL TIGER HUNT.—Captain Wilmot, of the 106th Foot, has been killed in a tiger hunt in the Boondie Hills. Captains Wilmot and Dawson had bagged nine, their leave had nearly expired, they had quitted the hills, and congratulated each other that the trip had ended without a single accident—when, at near sunset of the day before last, intelligence was brought them that a tiger was at the foot of the hill. They at once proceeded to the spot and then walked him up; both fired, and the tiger, severely wounded, sought refuge up the hill. Apparently without waiting to reload, both officers followed, taking the tiger's own path. Shoulder to shoulder, with a native carrying spare arms, and directed by traces of blood and the roaring of the brute, the two officers approached his lair on a patch of jungle on the hillside, when from a height the tiger sprang upon them, knocked both over, and seizing Wilmot carried him off towards his retreat, treating the unfortunate man as a cat does a rat. Captain Dawson appears to have discharged his second barrel in this scrimmage, and on recovering himself and looking round for the spare single he found that the native had bolted, carrying the weapon with him. Wilmot's rifle lay on the ground, one barrel still undischarged; with this Dawson destroyed the tiger. Dawson appears to think that the absence of the spare gun did not affect the result, as in their struggles man and beast became so mixed up that he could not have fired a moment sooner than he did. During this struggle the agony of mind of poor Dawson may be conceived, as young Wilmot called on him to fire and chance the consequence. During the whole of that miserable night, for twenty miles from village to village, on a charpoy carried on men's heads, Dawson escorted his wounded comrade, reaching Deolie a little after sunset. Everything which the kindest medical skill or sympathy dictated was done for the poor fellow on his arrival at Deolie, but his wounds soon proved fatal.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE HUMAN EYE.—The language of the eye is very hard to counterfeit. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality, if there be no holiday in the eye. How many furtive invitations are avowed by the eye though dissembled by the lips. A man comes away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but if in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing to him through the eye. There are eyes which give no more admission into them than blue-berries; others are liquid, and deep wells that men might fall into; and others are oppressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking eyes and asserting eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF IRELAND.—A return recently made shows that the last two triennial averages of the import and export trade of Great Britain and of Ireland, not including the cross Channel trade between the two (of which there is no record), stand thus: The imports into Great Britain averaged £178,870,950 in the years 1858-60, and £223,282,650 in 1861-63; into Ireland, £5,894,735 in the former period, and £7,444,997 in the latter. The exports of British or Irish produce and manufactures from Great Britain averaged £127,269,971 in the years 1858-60, and £131,698,945 in 1861-63; from Ireland, £367,200 in the former period, and £200,195 in the latter. The export of foreign and colonial merchandise from Great Britain averaged £25,679,294 from 1858 to 1860, and £42,323,534 from 1861 to 1863; from Ireland, £15,903, and £11,827.

POWER OF SYMPATHY.—Every man (says Jeremy Taylor) rejoices twice when he has a partner of his joy; a friend shares my sorrow and makes it double. For so two channels divide the river and lessen it into rivulets, and make it fordable, and apt to be drunk up by the first revels of the Sirian star; but two torches do not divide, but increase the flame.

New Advertisements.

Antler Bed-rock Flume Co., Limited.

Notice of Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company held this day, a further Assessment of Five Dollars ($5) per share was levied, to be paid at the Office of the Company on or before the 21st of August, 1864.

By Order,
J. J. COCHRANE,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Government Street
Victoria, V. I., August 11, 1864. au13 1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbid purchasing, or negotiating for, two Notes of Hand, made by W. R. GIBSON, in favor of F. B. DECKER, for $350 each, the one payable on or about the 1st of September, 1864, the other payable on the 1st of December, 1864, as those Notes have been obtained under false pretenses, and I never received any value for them, and will not pay them.

W. R. GIBSON.
Port Douglas, B. C., August 4, 1864. au10 1m

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

New Advertisements.

MACLURE & TURNBULL,
(LATE OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS,)
Surveyors, Civil Engineers,
Auctioneers, Land and General Agents,
OFFICE ON COLUMBIA ST., NEW WESTMINSTER,
Opposite Mr. Holbrook's Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in devoting attention to the above branches of business believe that, from many years service in various parts of the British Empire, they possess such a thorough knowledge of the Surveying and Engineering profession as will warrant them in soliciting public patronage.

JOHN MACLURE,
JAMES TURNBULL.

New Westminster, B. C., November 2d, 1863. no4-tc

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ROYAL COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL are hereby informed that the Treasurer, MR. JOHN COOPER, will call upon them during the next few days, and as the Institution is greatly in need of funds, it is earnestly requested that the Subscribers will pay the amount of their subscriptions when called upon.

Subscription Lists are to be found with each member of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Armstrong, Cormack and Cooper.

jy13 JAMES COOPER, President.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely-finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

Watches, adapted for every class, climate and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

Clocks.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
	Open Face.	Hunters	Open Face.	Hunters
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	13 13	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	22 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra, 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	23 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London-made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates: Silver Cases, Open Face, £11 11. Hunters, £12 12 Gold Cases, Open Face, £25 0. Hunters, £30 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED.—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet

will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short history of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
de30 ESTABLISHED 1794. 6m-wl

LUMBER.

CONSTANTLY on hand in the New Westminster Lumber Yard a large assortment of

Rough and Dressed Lumber,
—ALSO—
DOORS AND WINDOWS OF ALL SIZES.

Bills of Lumber cut on the shortest notice, and orders from the interior promptly attended to.

J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, Feb. 12th 1861.

Mrs. KIRKWOOD,
DRESS MAKER,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Spalding Street, New Westminster, B. C.

☞ The latest **Ladies' Fashions** from **Paris** on hand, an inspection of which is respectfully invited
ma18 1m

New Advertisements.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These Pills are purifiers, alternatives, and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully tonic, and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation, and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesale effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

To Regain Health, Strength and Vigour.

Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," and there are so many causes at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only rid both solids and fluids of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered actions, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmetical Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effectual remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air-tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which stops up the air-passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only curing old settled colds, but asthma of many years standing, and even when patients who were in so bad a state as not able to lie down on their beds lest they be choked with phlegm.

Derangement and Distention of the Bowels, Flatulency Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriate doses of these Pills, according to the printed directions: delay may be followed by disasterous consequences. These Pills are a certain remedy for all the ailments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be at hand.

Very Important, of Costiveness Beware.

Rarely but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet, at certain periods, it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with apoplexy and paralysis, have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case the blood flies to the head, a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and we know the rest. Let wives counsel their husbands, and husbands their wives, never to go to bed a second night, if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel heavy and drowsy. A few gentle doses of these fine Pills will regulate the circulation of the blood, and all dangerous symptoms.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London: also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. au12

LOUIS HAUTIER'S
HOTEL.
—AND—
BILLIARD SALOON,
Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.

☞ Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at low prices.

Lytton City, November 10, 1862. no12

BOSTON BAR
HOTEL,
BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscribers flatter themselves that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. A stock of the choicest

Liquors and Cigars

constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pies, etc. Prices very low.

JOLICŒUR & CO.
Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861. je27

New Advertisements.

PRINTING
—FOR THE—
MILLION!

Posters,
Circulars,
Bill-Heads,
Business Cards,
Steamboat Tickets,
Programmes,
Way-Bills,
Pamphlets,
Labels,
—AND—
Printed Forms

of every description, executed in a manner that

WILL DEFY COMPETITION!

Every Business Man should use printed Bill-heads, as they not only save time, but look more business-like, and serve as an advertisement.

Every Keeper of Public House should have printed Cards for distribution amongst the Miners, and large Show Cards, in colors, to exhibit on Steamboats, and in Hotels, &c.

Every Steamboat Owner, Merchant, Trader, Hotel-Keeper, or Expressman, doing business in this Colony, should get his Printing done in the office of the

'BRITISH COLUMBIAN,'
LYTTON SQUARE,
NEW WESTMINSTER,
WHERE
ENTIRE SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform Merchants and Traders of British Columbia, as well as Steamboat Owners and all whom it may concern, that having recently made extensive additions to

THE PRINTING PLANT

of the "BRITISH COLUMBIAN" Newspaper, he is now prepared to execute with promptitude every description

—OF—

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

In a style and at prices which will compare favorably with any office upon the Pacific coast.

Orders from the interior are invited, and will receive careful and prompt attention.

JOHN ROBSON.
New Westminster, B. C., May, 1864.

New Advertisements.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; and most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm & other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will be readily improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should not be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps & all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Chiego-foot, Corns (soft), Cancers, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore-throats, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. au15

LOWE BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
Provisions, Groceries, French Wines,
LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,
RIED'S BLOCK, WHARF STREET,
ap6 VICTORIA, V. I. tf

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

H. N. DICKSON & CO., - - - London.
DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO., - San Francisco.
jy15-tc

W. GRIEVE,
Tailor and Clothier,
Two Doors East of the Colonial Hotel,
Columbia Street.

ALL ORDERS entrusted to his care promptly attended to, and work finished in the latest style. d3

Printed and published every Wednesday and Saturday, by JOHN ROBSON, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia.